Implementation of PMRY

3564. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that apathy and non-cooperation of the commercial banks has become a bottleneck in the effective implementation of various self-employment schemes like PMRY;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from the States;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to know role of the banks in the non-taking off and under-achievement of target of the schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to remove bottlenecks in the rural credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM) (a) and (b) Complaints have been received from States as well as from others regarding various aspects of implementation of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) such as rejection of applications, insistence on collateral security, delay in sanction/disbursement of loans, under financing of projects, proof of site and training, etc. by the banks.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India conducts field studies through its regional offices on the role of banks in the implementation of the PMRY Scheme. The Central Government has also conducted two rounds of Evaluation Studies on the PMRY including that of role of the banks in the implementation of the PMRY.

(d) The important findings of latest field study *i.e.* 6th field study conducted by the RBI for the programme years 1997-98 and (1998-99 covering 2500 borrowers financed by 202 bank branches spread over 66 districts are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The important finding of the 2nd round of Evaluation study conducted by the Institute of Applied Man Power Research (IAMR), New Delhi for the programme years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 covering 16,397 beneficiaries of 13 districts of 5 States *i.e.* Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab and Rajasthan are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Various steps have been initiated to remove bottlenecks in both rural and urban credit under the PMRY *e.g.* prescribing the time limit for disposal of loan applications, adhering to the time schedule for sanctioning and disbursement of applications, scrutiny of rejected applications by the higher authority than the one sanctioning loans, guidelines for obtaining 'no dues' certificates from the bank branches and review of performance of the banks (including recovery positions) in different fora constituted at District, State and Central Levels.

Statement-I

Important findings of the sixth field study conducted by the Reserve Bank of India

- Applications sponsored were 141% and 150% of the target during the programme years 1997-98 and 1998-99.
- The average level of sanction was 84.55% and 81.44% of the target and disbursement was 64.28% and 61.30% of the target for the programme years 1997-98 and 1998-99.
- Majority of the applications sponsored were for business sector and consequently 48.75% and 52.18% of the total sanctions were from the business sector.
- Average size of loan amount disbursed was Rs. 49,816/- and Rs. 54,319/- during the years 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively.
- Assets were created in 90.42% of the sanctioned cases.
- In 12.49% cases the loan amount was fully or partially misutilised by the borrower.
- In 43.27% of the cases the monthly average income was Rs. 2,000/- and above and in 21.7% cases it was between Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 2,000/-.
- The average recovery rate of the PMRY loan was 34.6% during the year of study.

Statement-II

Important Findings Of The Evaluations Study of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (Second Round)

(i) 61.3% of beneficiaries belong to general category, 25.6% to OBCs, 11.0% to SCs and 2.1% to STs, Proportion of women is 14%.

(ii) Sanction is 81.6% of target and 74.7% of sanctioned cases are dibursed.

(iii) Average amount of loan disbursed is Rs. 57,403/- per beneficiary.

(iv) Employment generated is 1.94 persons per functional unit.

(v) The distribution of the beneficiaries in rural and urban areas is 49.9% and 50.1% respectively.

(vi) Assets have been created in 89.7% of the cases disbursed.

(vii) About 36.4% of the beneficiaries were repaying the loan instalment on time.

(viii) Wilful default has been found in 16% of the default cases.

Reforms in agro products' marketing

3565. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reforms being undertaken in agro products marketing;

(b) the number of agro clinics and agro-business centres set up during the second half of the previous fiscal year; and

(c) the employment generated through the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM): (a) In order to boost the marketing avenues and the images of agro products, three brand names *viz.* "Sarvodaya", "Khadi" and "Deshi Aahar" have been launched covering various Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products. 'Khadi Package' announced by the Government on 14.05.2001, mainly